limbs and tail. Fur thick and woolly, the specimens evidently in winter pelage. General colour nearest to Ridgway's "clay-colour," therefore exceedingly different from the nearly "drab-grey" of *F. c. puma*. This colour is most vivid along the back, paler laterally on the sides, but there is nothing that can be called a distinct dorsal dark line. Under surface whitish fawn, the hairs sandy at their bases, whiter terminally. Face very much like back, darker markings practically obsolete; the usual lighter markings near the eye present but not conspicuous. Ears of normal length, their backs uniformly whitish fawn, without darker markings. Outer sides of limbs like back, inner sides like belly; ends of fingers and toes whitish, without any darker markings round the pads. Tail proportionally very short, brownish clay-colour above, whitish below, the tip not or scarcely darker.

Dimensions of the typical skin, which has been tanned and stretched, so that the measurements are merely approximate:—Head and body 1370 millim., tail 530, ear 80.

Hab. Santa Cruz, Patagonia; about 70 miles inland.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 1. 8. 12. 1. Brought home by Mr. H. Prichard and presented by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson.

The skin was bought by Mr. Prichard from Indians in the region mentioned, so that neither flesh-measurements nor skull were obtained.

The second skin is that of a young male, killed on the Senguer River, in March 1897, by one of the collectors from the La Plata Museum, by whom it was presented to the British Museum. Owing to its youth, its peculiarities had not been previously noticed.

F. c. Pearsoni is distinguished from *F. c. puma* not only by its very different general colour, but also by its shorter tail, light-coloured ear-backs, and the absence of the dark markings round the digital pads.

XXVII.—*On a Collection of Bats from Para.*

By Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

I owe to the kindness of Dr. E. A. Goeldi, Director of the Goeldi Museum, Para, the opportunity of working out a large number of bats obtained at that interesting locality, and have thought it worth while to give a list of them. The collection is especially rich in members of the genus *Artibeus*, of which no less than five are represented in it.

A complete set of the collection has been presented to the British Museum.

Lasiurus borealis, Müll.

One.

Myotis nigricans, Wied.

One.

Rhynchonycteris naso, Wied.

One.

Saccopteryx bilineata, Temm.

Four.

Noctilio albiventer, Spix.

Four.

Molossus rufus, Geoff.

Nineteen.

Molossus obscurus, Geoff.

Thirty.

Molossus planirostris paranus, subsp. n.

Closely similar to the typical form in all essential respects—in size, shape of ears, general characters of skull, &c. Colour much darker throughout, the tips of the hairs black instead of brown, and the chin and centre line of the chest and belly scarcely lighter than the rest instead of markedly contrasted white. Patch of fur near the elbow on the antebrachial membrane and basal third of the forearm particularly well developed, as is also that on the wing-membrane on the distal side of the forearm.

Skull rather longer and narrower than in true *planirostris*, especially narrower across the angular anteorbital ridges, which also appear to be further forwards. The distance across these ridges is decidedly less in *paranus* and more in *planirostris* than half the basal length.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 35 millim.

Head and body 58; tail 28; lower leg 12; third finger, metacarpal 37, first phalanx 16, second phalanx 14; length of fifth finger 31.

Skull: greatest length 17·3; basal length 15; zygomatic breadth 11·8; anteorbital breadth 7·2; interorbital breadth 4·5; front of canine to back of last molar 6·6.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 1. 7. 11. 15.

This form may be readily distinguished from the typical Guianan *planirostris* by the darker colour of its chest and belly, and the different form of the anterior part of the skull.

Micronycteris minuta, Gerv.

Five.

This striking species may be readily recognized, firstly, by its minute middle lower premolar, shown in Gervais's figure but not mentioned by him, Dobson, or Miller; and, secondly, by the very peculiar structure of the connecting band between the ears. This in some species is almost obsolete, in *M. megalotis* is low and has a shallow notch at its centre, while in *M. minuta* it is very high and so deeply notched in the centre that it is practically divided into two prominent triangular lappets, one attached to each ear. This character does not seem to have been noticed by anyone, though it occurs in all the specimens determined as *Schizostoma minutum* by Dobson.

The forearm of the type was said by Gervais to be only 32 millim., but on remeasurement by Dobson was put down as 1·35 in. (= 34·5 millim.). The present series are rather larger (36 millim.), but so are others from close to the typical locality.

Phyllostoma hastatum, Linn.

Twenty-one.

Phyllostoma elongatum, Geoff.

Two.

Hemiderma perspicillatum, Linn.

Thirty-eight.

For nomenclature see below.

Glossophaga soricina, Pall.

Ten.

Artibeus planirostris, Spix.

One.

Artibeus concolor, Pet.

Two.

From the meagre description given by Peters, there seems to be no reason to distinguish the Para specimens from his Guianan species.

Artibeus bilobatus, Pet.

Two.

Artibeus jamaicensis, Leach.

One.

This appears to me to be the name which should be borne by the common bat called by Dobson *A. perspicillatus*, Linn. Linnæus's name * was founded primarily in the tenth, and solely in the seventh (quoted in the tenth) edition of the 'Systema,' on Seba's *Vespertilio americanus vulgaris*, plate lv. fig. 2 of the 'Thesaurus.' Now that animal is clearly not an *Artibeus*, and in my paper † on Seba's mammals I have identified it with a bat referable to what is usually known as *Hemiderma brevicauda*, and this latter therefore I believe ought to be called *Hemiderma perspicillatum*, Linn.

The next name for the *Artibeus* is *jamaicensis*, Leach, 1822, and that may provisionally be used for it. Should southern specimens require to be separated from the northern, their name would be *Artibeus lituratus*; *Phyllostoma lituratum*, Licht. ‡, founded on Azara's Chauve-souris Premier, dating from 1823. Wied's "*superciliatum*" would also be available for the Brazilian animal if the Jamaican form proved distinct, as, indeed, Dr. Allen considers it to be.

Artibeus cinereus, Gerv.

One.

Vampyrops zarhinus, H. All.

One.

This bat may be readily distinguished from all species of *Vampyrops* hitherto known by the extremely small size of the incisors, which do not touch one another. This character is also shared with the species described in the footnote §.

* Syst. Nat. (10) i. p. 31 (1758). In cases such as this, *Didelphis marsupialis*, and others, where Linnæus in his tenth edition quotes earlier works of his own, I think it would be advisable that such earlier works should be the guiding basis for selection among his references. It seems contrary to common sense that elimination or any other method should be permitted to bring a Linnean name on to an animal not mentioned at all in the first giving of the name by Linnæus himself, even though such first naming may, as "pre-Linnean," be technically invalid.

† P. Z. S. 1892, p. 315.

‡ Verz. Doubl. p. 3 (1823).

§ *Vampyrops recifinus*, sp. n.

Allied to *V. lineatus* and *V. zarhinus*. Striping strongly marked, the upper white facial line broad and conspicuous, the lower evident, and the dorsal line clear and continuous. Nose-leaf much as in *V. zarhinus*, the sides of the horseshoe with an infolded lobule about their centre. Distribution of fur, shape of ears and tragus as in *V. zarhinus*. General colour brown, rather paler below. Wing-bones white, contrasting with the brown membranes.

Skull shaped as in *V. zarhinus*, and with the same minute and separated

Ametrida centurio, Gray.

One.

Sturnira lilium, Geoff.

One.

Desmodus rotundus, Geoff.

One.

XXVIII.—*The Rutelid Genus* Adorodocia.

By Gilbert J. Arrow.

To my great regret I have to announce that subsequent evidence, coming, unfortunately, just too late for the correction or recall of my paper in the 'Annals' of July last, has shown me that the conclusions there expressed are wrong in certain vital respects, in consequence of which the new genus and species there characterized become superfluous. Mr. Fred Bates kindly permitted me to make a careful examination of the specimens in his collection, which includes all the three forms referred to in my paper, together with an individual representing a fourth form which at once showed the necessity for reviewing my conclusions as to the sexes.

The British Museum contained altogether seven specimens, of which the type of *Adorodocia strigata*, Waterh., and two other specimens identical with it, I found by dissection to contain ova. Of the second form there were also three specimens, in which I found no ova, but the remarkable chitinous structure shown at *c* and *d* in the woodcut. This form agreed with the description of *A. vittaticollis*, Fairm., considered by both authors to be conspecific with *A. strigata*,

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incisors, but conspicuously larger throughout. Last upper molar transversely oval. Second lower molar slightly larger in section than the first, the third one nearly half its size.

Dimensions of the type (measured on a specimen in spirit) :—

Forearm 41 millim.

Head and body 57; nose-leaf 11×5·5; ear 15; third finger, metacarpal 38; first phalanx 14·5, second phalanx 24; lower leg 16; calcar 3·5; depth of interfemoral in centre 4.

Skull: greatest length 24; basal length 19; breadth of palate across molars 10·5; front of canine to back of m^2 8·4.

Hab. Pernambuco.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 81. 3. 16. 4. Collected and presented by the late W. A. Forbes.

This species may be readily distinguished from *V. zarhinus* by its larger size and more prominent striping, and from *V. lineatus* by its minute incisors.